

GEOGRAPHIÆ ANTICQUÆ

PRINCIPIA,

OR

THE ELEMENTS

OF

ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY.



BY

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P E F A C E.

TH E motto of the celebrated **PRIESTLEY**, "*Ars longa vita brevis est*" suggests a hint of no trifling import, to those who are engaged in the arduous business of education. As our knowledge of the elementary parts of science is purely *historical*, it evidently follows, that the benefits resulting from the acquisition, being of an *individual* nature, have no influence directly favourable to the interests of general literature. The truth of the preceding remarks being admitted, it must appear, to every reflecting mind, an object of the first magnitude, that the methods of becoming acquainted with the first principles of science be rendered as easy and as simple as their nature will allow. That this rule, in any great extent, has been observed in the various works, which have been written on the subject of Geography, few persons will be inclined to admit. How far

far this little production be exempt from the radical defect to which I have alluded, it were the height of presumption in me to determine. I can only say that I have spared neither labour nor care to render it worthy of public approbation. Enthusiastic in my admiration of those principles which the author of "The rights of woman" has so ably defended, I feel pleasure and satisfaction in declaring, that a desire of assisting the female sex in the attainment of the Elements of Ancient Geography, was the original cause of the execution and publication of this compendium. The authority to which I have paid the greatest deference, and of which I have made the chief use, is d'Anville. I have almost implicitly followed him, in the disposition of the countries, in their successive divisions after they became parts of the Roman Empire, and in the ancient and modern designation of each river, promontory, &c. I trust I shall be found successful in my endeavour to ascertain with accuracy the relative extent of each respective country. No person who has not made a similar attempt, can readily form a conception of the exertion and perseverance necessary to execute, with any degree of precision, this part of my undertaking. With respect to the use of the long and short mark, I have made it subservient

vient to two purposes ; if properly attended to, it will be a sufficient guide to just pronunciation, at the same time that it will not convey erroneous ideas to those, who are instructed in the rules for composing Latin Verse. Those persons will readily comprehend my meaning, who know that, in many words, the emphasis is necessarily laid on a *short* syllable. In the word Rhodanus, the emphasis falls on the first syllable which is short ; I have therefore marked it thus Rhodānus, which clearly indicates that no stress is to be laid on the middle syllable, at the same time that it conveys no wrong idea with respect to its quantity. The rule therefore for the proper pronunciation of each word, is to lay full emphasis on every syllable which has the long mark (-) over it, and to omit it where the short mark (˘) occurs by throwing it on the preceding syllable. It now remains that I assign my reasons for what may be deemed the *original* part of this work, I mean the *total* omission of *cities*. I do not know that I can better explain my motives for this omission than by comparing the subject of Geography with that of Botany. What opinion could be entertained of that person's judgement, who should insist on the committing to memory the names of
all

all the plants included in the twenty-four classes of the Linnean system, as a necessary qualification for becoming a good Botanist? Were this condition absolute, this delightful science would possess but few votaries. The Elements of Botany are on the whole few and simple. An acquaintance with the constituent parts of a flower, and the classes and orders of the Linnean arrangement, will enable us to investigate the whole of the vegetable creation. To apply the preceding remarks to Geography, I contend that a knowledge of the chief cities of every country in the world, acquired by the exercise of the memory, is not *in principle* less absurd, than an acquaintance by the same means with every vegetable which enlivens and beautifies the face of universal nature. A knowledge of the great outlines of every country, as exhibited in this compendium, will conduct us to every town which Ancient History has rendered illustrious. A person in perusing the historic page meets with the town of Mantinea; he will in all probability be informed that it is the principal city of Arcadia, and situate near the river Alpheus. An acquaintance with this compendium by suggesting to his mind the situation of Arcadia, as the central district of the Peloponnesus, one of the

divisions

divisions of Græcia, and the position of the Alpheus, will infallibly conduct him to the town sought for. Those persons who have examined d'Anville's beautiful maps of Ancient Geography, will not be surprized, that I have purposely avoided the publication of a set for this work. The maps above alluded to are, without exception, the most accurate, the cheapest, and best executed Atlas, that has ever been submitted to public inspection. In determining the relative extent of the countries Wilkinson's set of maps has been my principal guide. I shall now conclude with addressing myself to every individual into whose hands this production may fall, in the words of the Venusian Poet

“Vive, vale. Si quid novisti rectius istis,

“Candidus imperti; si non, his utere mecum.”

“Farewell, and if a better system's thine,

“Impart it frankly, or make use of mine.”

FRANCIS.

Explanation

Explanation of the characters made use
of in the description of the respective coun-
tries of Ancient Geography.

R E. *Relative extent.*

N. *Names.*

B. *Boundaries.*

N. *North.*

E. *East.*

S. *South.*

W. *West.*

D. *Divisions.*

R E G. *Regions.*

N A T. *Nations.*

P F. *Prominent Features including the
principal,*

R. *Rivers.*

P. *Promontories.*

M. *Mountains.*

I. *Islands.*

F. *Forests.*

A Glossary of the words introduced in this
compendium.

Anterior	<i>Before</i>
Citerior	<i>Hither</i>
Fretum	<i>Strait</i>
Inferior	<i>Lower</i>
{ Insula	<i>Island</i>
{ Insulæ	<i>Islands</i>
Interior	<i>Interior</i>
Intra	<i>Within</i>
Mare	<i>Sea</i>
{ Mons	<i>Mountain</i>
{ Montes	<i>Mountains</i>
Occidentālis	<i>Western</i>
Oceānus	<i>Ocean</i>
Palus	<i>Lake</i>
Pontus	<i>Sea</i>
Prima	<i>First</i>
Promontōrium	<i>Promontory or Cape</i>
Propria	<i>Proper</i>
Quarta	<i>Fourth</i>
{ Regio	<i>Region</i>
{ Regiōnes	<i>Regions</i>
Secunda	<i>Second</i>
Seu	<i>Or</i>
Silva	<i>Forest</i>
Sinus	<i>Gulf</i>
Sive	<i>Or</i>

Superior



Superior	<i>Higher</i>
Tertia	<i>Third</i>
Uterior	<i>Farther</i>
Ultra	<i>Beyond</i>
Vallum	<i>Intrenchment or Wall</i>
Vel	<i>Or</i>

The principal Seas as known by the Ancients.

Mare Pigrum vel	} <i>Frozen Ocean</i>
Glaciāle - -	
Sinus Codānus	<i>Baltic Sea</i>
Oceānus Occidentā-	} <i>Western or Atlantic Ocean</i>
lis vel Mare At-	
lānticum - -	
Oceānus Germānicus	<i>German Ocean</i>
—— Britānnicus	<i>English Channel</i>
Mare Intērnūm seu	} <i>Mediterranean Sea</i>
Mediterrāneum -	
Mare Hadriaticum	<i>Gulf of Venice</i>
—— Ægæum	<i>Archipelago</i>
Pontus Euxīnus	<i>Euxine or Black Sea</i>
Mare Cāspium	<i>Caspian Sea</i>
Sinus Pērficus	<i>Persian Gulf</i>
—— Arabicus	<i>Red Sea</i>
Oceānus Iñdicus	<i>Indian Ocean</i>
Mare Eōum	<i>Sea of China</i>

EURŌPA.

HISPANIA.

R. E.

HISPANIA.

Spain and Portugal.

Hispania, Iberia, Hesperia.

B. *N.* Montes Pyrenæi (Pyrenees) and
Oceānus Cantābricus (Bay of Biscay) *E.* Mare
Mediterrāneum (Mediterranean Sea) *S.* Fre-
tum Gaditānum (Straits of Gibraltar)
W. Oceānus Occidentālis (Atlantic Ocean).

D. 1. Citerior et Ulterior. 2. Under
Augustus, who was Emperor B. C. 27, the
Citerior assumed the name of Tarraconēnsis,*
while the Ulterior was divided into Bætica
and Lusitania † ; independently on this distri-
bution into Provinces, Hispania was divided
into jurisdictions called *conventus*, of which
there were fourteen.

P. F. R. Ibērus (Ebro) Bætis (Guadal-
quiver) Anas (Guadiana) Tagus (Tagus or
Tajo) Dūrius (Douro).

* This district during the Diocletian era A. D. 284 was
dismembered into the provinces of Carthaginēnsis and
and Callæcia.

† Now Portugal.

P. Promontōrium Trilēucum (Cape Ortegal) Artābrum sive Nāerium (Finisterre) Sacrum (St. Vincent's) Charidēmi (Gatas) M. Pyrenāei (Pyrenees) Orōspeda, Idubēda Mariānus (Sierra Morena) I. Baleārides including Major (Majorca) and Minor (Minorca) Pityūfæ comprehending Ebūsus (Ivica) and Ophiūsa (Formentera).

GALLIA.

R. E. GALLIA.

Part of the United Provinces, the Netherlands, France, Switzerland, and Italy, to the West of the Alps.

N. Cēltica, Gallia.

B. N. Fretum Gāllicum (Straits of Dover)
E. Rhēnus (Rhine) & Alpes (Alps)
S. Pyrenāei (Pyrenēes) & Mare Intērum
(Mediterranean) W. Oceānus Aquitānicus.

D. 1. Aquitānia Cēltica, Bēlgica. 2.
126 B. C. the Romans, at the request of the inhabitants of Marseilles, entered Gallia, which put them in possession of a district called Provincia, with the surname of Braccāta, so that the second division of Gallia consisted of Aquitānia, Cēltica, Bēlgica, and Provincia.

3. 27 B. C. Augustus made a new and more equal distribution of Gallia into the following provinces: Aquitānia, Bēlgica, Lugdunēnsis, Narbonēnsis.*

P.F. R. Rhēnus (Rhine) Mosēlla (Moselle) Mosa (Meuse) Sēquana (Seine) Liger (Loire) Garumna (Garonne) Rhodānus (Rhône) Arar (Sône) P. Gobāeum, Itium. M. Alpes (Alps) Jura (Jura) Vogēsus (Vosgue) Cebēnna (Cevennes) I. Ridūna (Alderney) Sērnia (Guernsey) Cæsarēa (Jersey).

BRITANNIA.

R. E. BRITANNIA.

England and Scotland, Orkney, Shetland and Hebrides Islands, and the Isles of Man, Anglesey, Wight, and Thanet.

N. Britannia and Albion specially applied to the greatest of the British Isles.

B. N. Oceānus Deucaledōnius (Northern Ocean) E. Oceānus Germānicus (German

* These provinces comprehended several respective districts: Aquitānia included those of Aquitānia prima, secūnda, & Novem-populāna: Bēlgica contained Bēlgica prima, secūnda, Germānia prima, vel superior, secūnda vel inferior, et Māxima Sequanōrum. Lugdunēnsis, Lugdunēnsis prima, secūnda, tertia, et quarta, vel Senonia; & Narbonēnsis, Narbonēnsis prima, secūnda, Viennēnsis, Alpes maritimæ, Alpes Graiæ & Penninæ.

Ocean)

Ocean) *S.* Fretum Gāllicum (Straits of Dover) & Oceānus Britānnicus (English or British Channel) *W.* Oceānus Hibērnicus (Irish Sea).

D.*

P. F. R. Tamēsis (Thames) Sabrīna vel Sabriāna (Severn) Abus (Humber) Glota (Clyde). P. Orcas (Dungſby Head) Cāntium (North Foreland) Bolērium (Cape Cornwall or Land's End). M. Mons Grāmpius (Grampian Hills). I. Thule (Shetland) Orcādes (Orkneys) Ebūdes (Hebrides) Monābia feu Mona Cāesaris (Man) Mona five Mona Taciti (Angleſey) Caſſiterīdes (Scillys) Vectis (Wight) Thanātus (Thanet) V. Adriāni Vallum A. D. 120. Sevēri Vallum A. D. 209.

HIBERNIA.

R. E. HIBĒRNIA.

Ireland.

N. Hibērnia, Britannia Minor, Scotia, Ierne.

* As the limits of the provinces in Roman Britain are not so well defined as those of Hispānia and Gallia, an enumeration of them in the text has been purposely avoided; suffice it to observe, that during the subjection of this country to the Romans, we meet with the following provinces: Superior & Inferior, Prima & Secūda, Flavia & Māxima Cāſariensis & Valēntia.

B.

B. N. W. and S. Oceānus Occidentālis
(Atlantic) E. Oceānus Hibernicus (Irish
Sea).

PF. R. Senus (Shannon) Buuinda (Boyne)
P. Sacrum, Notium (Cape Clear).

GERMANIA.

R. E. GERMĀNIA

Part of the United Provinces, Denmark, Ger-
many as far South as the Danube, including
Bohemia, part of Prussia, Poland to the West
of the Vistula, and that part of Hungary
contained between the Danube, the Morava
and the Gran.*

N. Germānia and Suēvia.

B. N. Sinus Codānus (Baltic Sea) E. Vī-
stula (Vistula) S. Danubiŭs (Danube)
W. Rhēnus (Rhine).

NAT. Chauci, Cimbri, Vīndili, Angli
Saxōnes, Gothōnes & Suēvi.

PF. R. Rhēnus (Rhine) Visūrgis (Wefer)
Albis (Elbe) Viādrus (Oder) Vīstula (Vis-
tula) Danubiŭs (Danube).

M. Montes Hercynii. F. Silva Her-
cynia.

* The Cīmbrica Chersonēsus of the Ancients.

SCANDINAVIA.

RE. SCANDINĀVIA.

Norway, Sweden. and Lapland.

N. Scandināvia, Scāndia, Scānzia, & Bāltia.

B. N. & W. Mare Pigrum (Frozen Ocean)

E. Sarmātia Europāea, S. Sinus Codānus
vel Mare Suēvicum (Baltic).

P. F. P. Rūbeas (North Cape) M. Sevo.

RHÆTIA.

RE. RHÆTIA.

*The country of the Grisons, part of the circle
of Swabia, the greatest portion of the district
of Bavaria, and part of the circle of Au-
stria.*

N. Rhāetia, Rāetia.

B. N. Danubius (Danube) E. Nōricum,
S. Italia, W. Gāllia.

D. 1. Rhāetia, Vindelicia. 2. Rhāetia.

B. C. 27. 3. Rhāetia prima vel propria, &
C secunda

secunda seu Vindelicia, A. D. 284. *
 P. F. R. Rhēnus (Rhine) Danubiŭs
 (Danube) Œnus (Inn) Addua (Adda).
 M. Alpes Rhætiae (Rhætian Alps).

NORICUM.

R. E. NÖRICUM.

That portion of the circle of Bavaria which is to the East of the right branch of the Inn, and that part of the circle of Austria, which is South of the Danube, West of Vienna, North of the Save, and to the East of Wessenfels situate on the Save near its source.

B. N. Danubiŭs (Danube) E. Pannonia.
 S. Alpes (Alps). W. Rhætia.

* The Rhæti, who frequently infested Gallia Cisalpina, were, during the reign of Augustus, completely subdued by Drusus; while the Vindēlici, who armed in defence of their neighbours, experienced a similar fate from the successes of Tiberius, who was sent to oppose them.— This double conquest united the reduced nations into one province, called RHÆTIA. During the Diocletian era, this country was dismembered into the provinces of Rhætia prima seu propria, & secunda sive Vindelicia. In the description of this country Rhætia is used in its generic sense.

Noricum

Nōricum, which is spoken of as once under a monarchical form of government, was, during the reign of Augustus, B. C. 27, added to the number of the Roman provinces. It was at a subsequent period divided into Nōricum Ripense, so called from its vicinity to the banks of the Danube, and Nōricum Mediterraneum.

PF. R. Danubius (Danube) Dravus (Drave) M. Alpes Nōricæ.

PANNONIA.

RE. PANNONIA.

Part of Hungary, consisting of the territory included within the Drave and the Danube, till their junction near Eßek, and that part of Croatia, North of the Kulp, a little below its union with the Save. Sclavonia, a dependency on the House of Austria, a small portion of Bosnia and Servia, provinces of Turkey in Europe and the Eastern part of the circle of Austria.*

* Pannonia comprehends the above provinces to that degree, in which its Southern boundary exceeds the limits of the Savus.

B. *N.* and *E.* Danubius (Danube) *S.* Illyricum, *W.* Noricum.

D. During the reign of Augustus, Pannonia first became a Roman Province. In the time of the Antonines, A. D. 160, Pannonia was divided into Superior and Inferior, separated the one from the other, according to Ptolemy, by the river Arräbo (Raab)*.

P. F. R. Danubius (Danube) Dravus (Drave) Savus (Save) Arräbo (Raab).

ILLYRICUM.

RE. ILLYRICUM.

South Eastern part of the circle of Austria; Croatia South of the Kulp a province of Hungary, Dalmatia, and that portion of Turkey in Europe, which includes the greatest part of Bosnia, and Albania North of Alessio, near the mouth of the Drin.

N. Illyricum, Illyris, and Illyrii.

B. *N.* Pannonia, *E.* Drinus (Drino)
S. Mare Hadriaticum (Gulf of Venice)
W. the Adrias.

* In a later period the terms prima & secunda were applied to Pannonia, and in an age more remote we meet with a third province, under the name of Valeria.

D.

D. The piracy practised by the Illyrian nations, occasioned the Romans to arm against them B. C. 200. The entire submission of the country was effected towards the end of the reign of Augustus; it includes two provinces, Liburnia and Dalmatia.

PF. R. Drinus (Drino) M. Mons Albius. I. Issa (Lissa) Pharus (Lefina) Corcȳra (Curzola).

ITALIA.

RE. ITALIA.

The whole extent of Italy, excepting that part of it, which is included within the Alps one of the Eastern boundaries of Gallia.

N. Hesperia, Œnotria, Ausonia, Italia, Sattūnia.

B. N. Rhætia & Nōricum. E. Mare Adriaticum vel Sup̃erum (Gulf of Venice) S. Mare Ionium. W. Mare Tuscum vel Inferum.

D. Gallia Cisalpina sive Togata & Italia propria.

REG.

REG. Liguria, Venetia, Tusc̄ia vel Etr̄-
ria, Ūmbria, Pic̄enum, Latium, Cāmpānia,
Sānnium, Ap̄lia, Mestāpia vel Japygia &
Lucānia.

NAT. Sabīni, Marfi, Volsci, Rutūli,
Æqui, Veīentes, Picentīni and Brutī.

PF. R. Eridānus five Padus (Po) Tic̄-
nus (Ticino) Addua (Adda) Arnus (Arno)
Mīncius (Mincio) Tib̄ris (Tiber) M.
Appennīnus, Vesūvius, and the following hills
which surrounded the city of Rome—Aven-
tīnus, Cōelius, Capitolīnus, Elquilīnus, Pa-
latīnus, Quirinālis, & Viminālis.

SICILIA.

RE. SICILIA.

The Island of Sicily.

N. Sicilia, Sicānia, Trinacria, Triquētra.
PF. R. Simāethus (Giaretta) Hīmēra
(Salso) P. Pelōrum (Faro) Pach̄ynum
(Passaro) Lilybāeum (Boeo) M. Nebro-
des, Ætna (Gibel) Herāci, Eryx. I.
Æoliæ seu Vultāniæ (Lipari).

COR-

CORSICA.

RE. CŌRSICA.

The Island of Corsica.

N. Cynos, Cōrsica.

PF. P. Sacrum (Cape Corso).

SARDINIA.

RE. SARDINIA.

The Island of Sardinia.

N. Ichnusa, Sardinia.

PF. R. Thyrsus (Oristagni) M. Montes
Insani.

GRÆCIA.

GRÆCIA.

*That part of Turkey in Europe, which on the West,
South of Aleſſo, is bounded by the Gulf of Venice,
and the Ionian or Grecian Sea, on the South by
the Mediterranean, on the East by the Archi-
pelago, and the mountains between the rivers
Jemboli or Stromona and Meſto, and on the
North by the ſame mountains extending beyond
Scupi.*

B.

B. *N.* Mōesia and Illyricum, *E.* Thrācia & Mare Ægæum (Archipelago) *S.* Mare Intērum (Mediterranean) *W.* Sinus Adriaticus (Gulf of Venice) & Mare Ionium (Ionian or Grecian Sea).

D. Macedonia, Græcia, and Peloponnēsus.

REG. Pæonia, Æmathia, Pieria, & Mygdonia in Macedonia; Epīrus, Thessalia, Acarnania, Ætōlia, Doris, Phocis, Bæotia & Attica in Græcia; Achaia, Ærgolis, Læcōnia, Melsēnia, Elis & Arcadia, in Peloponnēsus.

PF. R. Āxius (Vardari) Strymon (Stromona or Jemboli) Penēus (Penea) Alphēus (Alfeo) Eurōtas (Basilipotamo) P. Sūnium (Cabo Colonna) Scyllæum (Skilleo) Tænarium (Metapan) Chelonītes (Tornefo) M. Mons Athos (Monte Santo) Acrocerāunii (Mountains of Chimera) Pindus (Pindus) Œta (Eta) Olympus Thessaliæ (Olympus) & Parnassus (Parnasso) I. Eubœa (Negropont) Cyclādes (Islands in the Archipelago) the principal of which are Dēlos (Sdilles) Naxos (Naxia) Paros (Paros) & Scyros (Sciro) Crēta (Candia) Corcȳra (Corfu) Cephallēnia (Cefalonia) Zacynthus (Zante) & Cithera (Cerigo).

THRA-

THRACIA.

RE. THRĀCIA.

That part of Romania in Turkey in Europe, which is included within the Black Sea, and the mountains between the Jemboli and Mesto in their extent to the sources of the Marisa.

B. N. Mons Hæmus (Eminch-dag or Balkan) E. Pontus Euxīnus (the Euxine or Black Sea) S. Propōntis (Sea of Marmora) Hellefpōntus (Dardanelles) & Mare Ægæum (Archipelago) W. Græcia.

D. Thrācia became a conquest of the Romans during the reign of Claudius A. D. 268. During the Diocletian age A. D. 284 Thrācia was divided into four provinces; Eurōpa, Hæmimontus, Rhodōpe & Thrācia.

P F. R. Hēbrus (Marisa) Nestus vel Mestus (Mesto). M. Hæmus (Eminch-dag or Balkan) and Rhodōpe (Rhodope). I. Samothrācia seu Samothrāce (Samothraki) Imbros (Imbro).

D

MÆSIA.

MOESIA.

RE. MOESIA.

Part of Turkey in Europe including Bulgaria, Servia deducting that portion of it which belongs to Pannonia, and that part of Romania, which is contained between the two cities of Giustendil.

N. Mōesia, Mŷsia.

B. N. Ister (Danube) E. Pontus Euxīnus (Black Sea). S. Mons Hāemus (Eminey-dag or Balkan) & Grāecia. W. Drīnus (Drino).

D. The extent of Mōesia along the Ister was divided into Mōesia, Superior & Inferior, whose line of separation, according to Ptolemy, was the river Ciābrus or Cebrus. In the time of Aurelian, the centre of Mōesia became a new province under the name of Dācia Aureliāni.*

* Mōesia Superior was called Mōesia prima; and the Inferior, secunda. In a latter age, that part of Mōesia, which was contiguous to the river, was called Ripēnsis, while the interior assumed the name of Mediterrānea which corresponded to the more ancient district of Dardania.

PF.

PF. R. Ister (Danube) Drinus (Drino)
Margus (Moravia).

† DACIA.

RE. DĀCIA.

The district of Bessarabia, Moldavia, and Wallachia, provinces of Turkey in Europe; Transilvania, Upper Hungary, and that part of Lower Hungary, which is bounded by the Danube, the Gran, the Teisse, and the Carpathian mountains.

B. N. Tyras sive Danāster (Dniester) & Mons Cārpathes (Crapac). E. Pontus Euxīnus (Euxine Sea). S. Ister (Danube). W. Danubiūs (Danube) & Germānia.

PF. R. Ister (Danube) Tyras seu Danāster (Dniester) Porāta sive Pretus (Pruth) Alūta (Alut or Olt) & Tibīscus (Teisse). M. Mons Cocājon & Carpāthes, vel Alpes Bastarnicæ (Carpac, Crapac or Carpathian mountains).

† In the description of Dācia is included the territory of the Jazyges Metanāstæ.

SARMATIA EUROPÆA.

RE. SARMATIA EUROPÆA.

*Prussia and Poland to the East of the Vistula;
Courland, Lithuania, Crimea and Russia in
Europe.*

B. N. Mare pigrum vel glaciāle (Northern or Frozen Ocean) E. Tanāis (Don).
S. Pontus Euxīnus (Black Sea) & Dācia,
W. Vīstula (Vistula or Weiffel).

PF. R. Tanāis (Don) Rha (Volga) Borysthenes (Dnieper & Prypec) Vīstula (Vistula or Weiffel) Tyras five Danāster (Dniester). P. Criu Metōpon. M. Montes Hyperboreī feu Riphāei & Mons Cimmerius.

ASIA.

A S I A.

Asia (vulgarly called) Minor.

RE. ASIA MINOR.

That part of Turkey in Asia, which on the North extends along the shores of the Euxine, within a small distance of the town of Rizeb; which on the East is bounded by the mountains West of Semisat, by the Euphrates in its course from Malatia to Ake-kala, and the space included between the latter town, and the farthest extent of Asia Minor on the Euxine towards the East; on the South by the Mediterranean, and on the West by the Archipelago and the sea of Marmora.

B. N. Pontus Euxīnus (Black Sea).
 E. Armenia, Euphrātes (Euphrates or Frat)
 & Mons Amānus (mountains West of Semisat)
 S. Mare Intērum (Mediterranean).
 W. Māre Ægāeum (Archipelago) & Propōntis (Sea of Marmora).

REG,

REG. Mýfia, *Bithýnia, Paplagonia & †Pontus; ‡Lýdia & Ionia §Phrygia & Lycaonia, ||Galatia, Cappadocia, & Armenia minor; Cāria, Lycia, Pemphýlia & Pifidia. & ¶Cilicia.

PF. R. Sangarius vel Sagāris (Sakaria) Parthenius Partheni) Halys (Kizil-Ermak) Iris (Casalmack) Euphrātes (Euphrates) Melas (Koremoz) Mænder (Meinder) **Cātaractes (Duden-foui). P. Carēmbis Karempi) Jafonium (Jafun) Anemūrium (Anemur) & Corycēon (Courco). M. Mons Taurus (Taurus) Amānus (mountains West of Semifat) Olympus (Olympus) Olympus Galatiæ (Koush-Dagi) & Cragus (Gorante) I. Lemnos (Stalimene) Tenēdos (Tenedos) & Lesbos (Mytileni) opposite Mýfia. Chios (Scio) Samos (Samos) &

* This province was likewise called Bebrycia.

† This territory under the Roman Empire composed two provinces, Prima afterwards called Helenopōntus, & Pontus Polemoniācus.

‡ Also called Mæonia.

§ This country was successively divided into Phrygia Major & Minor, Epiētētus, & Parorēias, and lastly into Pacatiana & Salutāris.

|| Known also by the name of Gallo-Græcia.

¶ Divided into Cilicia Trachēa & Campēstris.

** Hence the words Meander, and Cataract.

Icaria

Icaria (Nicaria) opposite Lȳdia and Ionia. The Sporādes the principal of which are Pathmos (Pathmos) Leros (Leros or Lero) Calȳmna (Calmine) Cos (Stan-co) & Rhodus (Rhodes) opposite Caria, and Carpāthus (Scarpanto).

ARMENIA, COLCHIS, IBERIA, ALBANIA.

RE. ARMENIA, COLCHIS,
IBĒRIA, & ALBĀNIA,

Include that extent of country, which on the North is bounded by Mount Caucasus, in its extent from a river West of Pisunta to its termination near the Caspian Sea, South of the river Terek; on the East by the Caspian Sea; on the South by Mount Taurus, by Mountains South of the Lake Van, and the river Aras; and on the West by the Euphrates, in its course from Malatia to Akekala, by the space comprehended between this last town, and the spot near Rizeh, and the shores of the Euxine as far as the river above described as West of Pisunta.

ARME-

ARMENIA.

RE. ARMENIA.

The greatest part of Armenia or Turcomania, the Northern parts of Diarbek and Kurdistan, and that part of Persia included between the rivers Kur and Aras.

B. N. Colchis & Ibēria, E. Cyrus (Kur). S. Mesopotamia, Assyria & Mēdia. W. Euphrātes (Euphrates) Asia Minor & Pontus Euxīnus (Black Sea).

PF. R. Euphrātes (Euphrates) Cyrus (Kur), Arāxes (Aras) & Tigris (Tigris) M. Mons Niphātes (Mountains North of the Lake Van) Abus (Mountains by Arzroum) & Masius (Mountains South of Diarbekir).

COLCHIS.

RE. COLCHIS.

The Western part of Georgia.

N. Colchis, & at a subsequent period, Lazica.

B. N.

B. N. Mons Caucăfus (Caucasus) E. Ibē-
ria. S. Armenia. W. Pontus Euxīnus
(Black Sea).

PF. R. Phāfis (Fatz) M. Caucăfus (Cau-
casus).

IBERIA.

R E. IBĒRIA.

Part of Georgia and a small portion of Persia.

B. N. Caucăfus (Caucasus) E. Cyrus
(Kur). S. Armenia. W. Colchis.

PF. R. Cyrus (Kur) Arăgus. M. Cau-
căfus (Caucasus).

ALBANIA.

RE. ALBĀNIA.

*That part of Persia contained between the Kur,
the Caspian Sea, and Caucasus North of
Derbend.*

B. N. Caucăfus (Caucasus) E. & S. Mare
Cāspium (Caspian Sea). W. Cyrus (Kur).

PF. R. Cyrus (Kur) M. Caucăfus (Cau-
casus).

E SYRIA.

SYRIA.

RE. SYRIA.

Syria or Suristan and a small tract of country, which extends along the Euphrates from the Northern extremity of Syria, to the point a little to the North of Cloudiek.

B. N. Mons Taurus (Taurus) E. Euphrātes (Euphrates) & Arabia. S. Arabia. W. Mare Intērum (Mediterranean).

D. * Syria Propria, Phœnice & † Palæstīna.

PF. R. Euphrātes (Euphrates) Orōntes (Orontes) Jordānes (Jordan) M. Taurus (Taurus) & Hermon (Mountains North-East of Jerusalem) I. Cyprus (Cyprus).

* Called in Scripture Aram. Syria Propria was divided into Syria prima & secunda, Phœnice propria. Phœnice Libāni, & Euphratēnsis.

† It may not be improper to remark that the circumstance of representing Palæstina, as one of the divisions of Syria, by no means implies, that antecedently to its reduction by the Romans, it constituted a part of the kingdom of Syria. The appendix will fully prove how ill-founded would be such a conclusion.

AP.

APPENDIX to SYRIA,

PALÆSTINA.

N. PALÆSTĪNA JUDÆA.

D I. The first division of this country took place in the time of the patriarchs, when under the name of Canaan, it was inhabited by twelve different nations, whose names are recorded in the Old Testament.

II. The division of the country into the twelve following tribes,

1 Aſher	7 Ephraim
2 Napthālim	8 Benjamin
3 Zebūlon	9 Dan
4 Iſāchar	10 Simēon
5 Manāſſeh	11 Judah
6 Gad	12 Reuben

III. As divided into the two kingdoms of Judah and Israel, the former of which contained the tribes of Judah and Benjamin, the latter the other ten tribes.

IV. The division of Palæstīna into tetrarchies, the principal of which were

- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| 1 Judæa | 4 Galilæa |
| 2 Samaria | 5 Ituræa |
| 3 Peræa | 6 Trachonitis |

In this country we meet with Decapōlis, which appears to have been a confederation of ten cities united by a common interest.

MESOPOTAMIA.

RE. MESOPOTAMIA.

That portion of Diar-Bekr in Turkey in Asia, which is South of Gezirat, including the districts which oriental Geographers denominate Diar-Modzar & Diar-Rabiaa. By the Arabs the country is called Al-Gezira.

N. Mesopotamia & Aram-Naharaim.

B. N. Armenia. E. Tigris (Tigris)

S. Babylōnia. W. Euphrātes (Euphrates).

PF. R. Euphrātes (Euphrates) Tigris (Tigris) Chabōras (Al-Kabour) Mygdonius

M. Mons Masius (Mountains by Gezirat,

ARA-

ARABIA.

RE. ARABIA.

Arabia.

B. N. Syria. E. Babylōnia & Sinus Pēr-
ficus (Persian Gulf) S. Mare Erythræum
(Arabian Sea) W. Sinus Arabicus (Red
Sea.

D. Arabia Petræa, Fēlix & Defērtā.

PF. R. Lar (Falḡ) P. Syāḡros (Ras-
al-Hhad) M. Sinai (Sinai) Horeb (Horeb)
I. Dioscoridis Insūla (Socotora) Tylos (Bah-
rain).

MEDIA.

RE. MĒDIA.

*That part of Persia which is East of the Cas-
pian Sea, South of the Aras, and North of
Ispahan.*

B. N. Armenia & Mare Cāspium (Cas-
pian Sea) E. Ariā. S. Persis & Sufiāna
W. Mons Zagros.

PF.

PF. R. Arāxes (Aras) Mardus (Kezil Ozein) M. Mons Zagros.

ASSYRIA.

RE. ASSYRIA.

That part of Turkey in Asia which includes Kurdistan to the South of the Lake Van, and the Northern part of Irak-Arabi.

N. Affyria, Aturia, & Adiabēne.

B. N. Armenia. E. Mons Zagros.

S. Babylōnia. W. Tigris (Tigris)

PF. R. Tigris (Tigris) & Zabus (Zab)
M. Zagros.

BABYLONIA.

RE. BABYLŌNIA.

That part of Irak-Arabi in Turkey in Asia, which is South of the town Dascara-el-Melik.

N. Babylōnia, Chaldāea, Mesopotamia.

B.

B. N. Assyria. E. Tigris (Tigris).
S. Sinus Pērficus (Persian Gulf) W. Arabia.

PF. R. Tigris (Tigris) Euphrātes (Euphrates) & Gyndes (Kara Sou).

PERSIS & SUSIANA.

RE. PERSIS & SUSIĀNA.

That part of Persia which extends to the East beyond Estaker, which is North of Ispahan, which is confined on the West by the Tigris, and on the South by the Persian Gulf.

N. The Scripture name of Persis is Paras.
B. N. Mēdia. E. Carmānia. S. Sinus Pērficus (Persian Gulf) W. Tigris (Tigris)
PF. R. Oroātes feu Pasitīgrīs (Tab) Arāxes (Bend-Emir) Medus (Abi-Kuren)
M. Parchoātras. I. Cataea (Keish).

CAR-

CARMANIA & GEDROSIA.

RE. CARMĀNIA & GEDRŌSIA.

That part of Persia which on the North extends from a point East of Ispahan to the limits of Hindoostan, which is bounded on the East by Hindoostan, on the South by the Arabian Sea, and which on the West is contained between the point West of Congo, and its Northern limit, as described above.

B. N. Aria & Baċtriāna. E. India.
S. Mare Erythræum (Arabian Sea) W. Persis.

PF. P. Carpellā (Cape Jask) M. Montes Pārſici. I. Ogyris (Gerun) Oarāċta (Vroċt).

ARIA, BACTRIANA, & SOGDIANA,

INCLUDING THE DISTRICTS OF
ARACHŌSIA, HYRCĀNIA, PAR-
THIĒNE, & MARGIĀNA.

RE. ARIA, BACTRIĀNA, SOG-
DIĀNA, &c.

The Eastern part of Persia, and that portion of Independent Tartary, which includes Bucharia, and the space contained between the Lake Aral and the Caspian Sea.

B.

B. *N.* Jaxārtēs (Sir or Sihon) *E.* Mountains separating it from India and Scythia. *S.* Carmania & Gedrōsia. *W.* Mare Cāspium (Caspian Sea) & Mēdia.

PF. R. Etymānder (Hindmend) Ochus, Margus (Marg ab) Oxus (Gihon) Jaxārtēs (Sir) M. Paropamīsus.

SARMATIA ASIATICA.

RE. SARMATIA ASIĀTICA.

That part of Russian Tartary which includes Circassia, Astrachan, and Orenburg.

B. *N.* Sarmatia Europaea. *E.* Scythia & Mare Cāspium (Caspian Sea) *S.* Mons Caucāsus (Caucasus) & Pontus Euxīnus (Black Sea) *W.* Palus Mæōtis (Sea of Azof) & Tanāis (Don).

NAT. Hamaxobii, Alāni.

PF. R. Tanāis (Don) Hypānis seu Vardānius (Kuban) Rha (Wolga) M. Mons Corax.

SCYTHIA, INCLUDING SERICA.

RE. SCYTHIA.

Russian Tartary to the East of Orenburg, Eastern and Western Tartary, and Independent Tartary, excepting Bucharica.

B. N. Mare Pigrum (Frozen Ocean)
E. The Sinæ. S. Montes Emōdi (Mountains near Rohilcund) and the Jaxartes (Sihon)
W. Sarmatia Asiatica.

D. Scythia intra & Scythia extra Imāum.

NAT. Massagætæ, Sacæ, & Comēdæ.

PF. R. Œchārdes (Jerghien) M. Montes Emōdi (Mountains near Rohilcund) & Imāus.

INDIA,

INCLUDING THE DISTRICT OF THE
SINÆ.

RE. INDIA.

India.

B. N. Montes Emōdi (Mountains near Rohilcund) E. Mare Eōum (Sea of China)
S. Océanus Indicus (Indian Ocean) W. Océanus Indicus (Indian Ocean) & Gēdrōfia.

PF. R. Indus (Indus or Sind) Jomānes (Jumna) Ganges (Ganges) Senus (Camboja)

CO-

Cotiāris (Japoneſe) P. Comāria (Cape Comorin) Magnum (Romania) Satyrōrum (Camboja) I. Taprobāna ſeu Salice (Ceylon) Bonæ Fortunātæ (Maldivæ Iſlands) Jabadii Inſula (Sumatra).

AFRICA.

ÆGYPTUS.

RE. ÆGŸPTUS.

Egypt.

N. ÆgŸptus, Miſraim.

B. N. Mare Intērum (Mediterranean)

E. Sinus Arabicus (Red Sea) S. Æthiopia
W. Libya.

D. iſt Ægyptus Inferior ſeu Delta, Heptanōmis* & ÆgŸptus Superior vel Thēbais.†
2d. Auguſtamnica‡ & ÆgŸptus.

PF. R. Nilus (Nile) P. Drepānum (Raz Zafrane) M. Mons Caſius (el-Cas) Smaragdus (Maden - Uzzumurud) Baſanītes (Baram) I. Pharos.

* The Heptanōmis under Arcadius, ſon of the great Theodoſius, received the name of Arcadia.

† This diſtrict at a latter period was divided into Anterior and Superior.

‡ Divided under Juſtinian into Auguſtamnica prima & ſecunda.

LIBYA.

RE.

LIBYA.

Barca in Barbary.

B. N. Mare Intērum (Mediterranean)
E. Ægyptus. S. Æthiopia. W. Libya
Interior.

D. Marmarica & Cyrenaica.

PF. P. Phycus (Cape Rafat).

ÆTHIOPIA.

RE.

ÆTHIOPIA.

*Nubia, Abyssinia, and Ethiopia, as far South
as Cape Delgado.*

N. Æthiopia, Chus & India.

B. N. Ægyptus. E. Sinus Arabicus
(Red Sea) & Oceānus Indicus (Indian
Ocean) S. Regio Ignōta (Unknown Coun-
try) W. Libya Interior.

PF. R. Nilus (Nile) Aftāpus (Abawi)
Aftabōras (Tacazze) P. Mnēmium (Cal-
mes) Aromāta (Guardafui) Noti-Cornu
(das-Baxas) Prafum (Delgado) I. Menu-
thias (Zanzibar).

AF-

AFRICA INCLUDING TRĪPOLIS.

RE. AFRICA.

Tripoli and Tunis.

B. *N. and E.* Mare Intērnū (Mediterranean) S. Libya Interior. W. Numidia & Libya Interior.

PF. R. Bagradas (Megerda) P. Cephalæ (Mefrata) Hermæum (Bon) Apollinis (Ras-Zebid) I. Meninx postea Girba (Zerbi) Cercina (Kerkeni).

NUMIDIA.

RE. NUMIDIA.

The Eastern part of Algiers.

B. *N.* Mare Intērnū (Mediterranean) E. Africa. S. Libya Interior. W. Mauritania.

PF. R. Ampsagas (Wad-il-Kibir) Zabus seu Savus (Zab) P. Tretum (Seven Capes) M. Pappua (Edoug) Aurasius (Gebel-Auras.)

MAU-

MAURETANIA.

RE. MAURETANIA.

The greatest part of Algiers; Fez, and Morocco.

B. N. Mare Internum (Mediterranean)
E. Numidia. S. Gætulia. W. Oceānus
Occidentālis (Atlantic).

D. Cæsariēnsis & Tingitāna.

PF. R. Serbētes (Iffer) Chinalph (Shelliff)
Molōcath feu Malva (Mulva) Subur (Subu)
P. Metagōnium (Harfgone) Ampelūfia sive
Cotes (Spartel) M. Ferrātus (Jurgura)
Atlas (Ziz).

LIBYA VEL AFRICA INTERIOR.

RE. AFRICA INTERIOR.

*The Interior Parts of Africa as far South as
Sierra Leona.*

B. N. Mauretānia, Numidia, Afrīca &
Tripōlis. E. Libya & Æthiopia. S. Regio
Ignōta (Unknown Country) W. Oceānus
Occidentālis (Atlantic).

PF.

PF. R. Nigir (Niger) Darădus (Senegal*) Stachir (Gambia) P. Atlas Major (Cape Bojadore) Arsenārium (de Verd) Hēsperu-Ceras (Roxo) M. Caphas (Caf-faba) I. Fortunātæ (Canaries.)

* The Niger and the Senegal are supposed by some Geographers to be different names for the same river.

FINIS.

The Reader is desired to correct with his pen the following errata, which peculiar circumstances have rendered unavoidable.

Page 12. Line 5. before Hispania insert N.

— 20. — 19. in Illyris place the short mark over the second syllable.

— 26. — 10. for Eminey-dag read Eminch-dag.

— 30. — 1. for Paplagonia read Paphlagonia.

— do. — 4. for Pemphyliā read Pamphylia.

— do. — 7. after Parthenius insert the parenthesis.

— do. — 9. for Mænder read Mæander.

— do. — 10. dele long mark on Cataractes.

— do. — 11. before Karempi insert the parenthesis.

— 36. in the last line, dele long mark over the o in the word Mountains, and insert a parenthesis after the word Gezirat.